THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. [No. 82.

From the Daily Citizen.

SECESSION—PEACE.

We notice that for the purpose of destroying our influence, efforts are being made to impress the public mind that we were *secessionists*. Although all who read our paper, or who are at all familiar with our views, know how false and unfounded is such a charge, we deem it proper to repeat, that with all the energies that are within us we stood up for the Constitution and the Union until the issuing of Lincoln's proclamation, calling on North Carolina to furnish her quota of soldiers, to whip her Southern sister States. When this occurred, it was then clear to our mind, as it was to nearly all Southern men, that there was neither *interest* nor honor in contending for the old government, and ever since we have felt it our duty to stand up to our new government in the South of which we are citizens, in which we risked our all and our destiny. Our whole study since the foundation of the Southern Confederacy has been to be loyal and true to our new government—to be faithful to the cause of the country in which we live. The old Union is gone The Rubicon is passed. There cannot in safety to the honor and interest of the people of the South, be any step backward. There is a war. In this war there are but two sides, the North on the one side, the South on the other. All among us, who are not resolved to exert his whole energies, his whole body and soul, under the blessing and guidance of Almighty God, for his own South, and his own Government, is an enemy to the people, and an enemy to the soldiery, who are daily exposing their lives for the defence of property, liberty and life. No man is or can be a true patriot, who is continually talking against the exertions of those who are doing their very best for his safety and his honor and to save his country from utter ruin and degradation.

Our people in this bloody contest are terribly in earnest. They have enough on hand to keep back the most powerful and malignant foe. They have no time to spend with desponding croakers, and indiscriminate fault-finders, in whose judgment nearly all that is done by the officers and legislators of his country, and not to maintain and defend the independence, rights and liberty's of the South.

Many things are doubtless done that might likely have been better done. Some that had better have been left undone, and still many more left undone that ought to have been promptly done. In all such mighty contests, such things in all times past have occurred and will likely to occur again. Still the question is, is it not the duty of every one in his own proper sphere to do his very individual best for his country? When the flames have seized the outer enclosures no true inmate will set up a quarrel as to who started the fire; but on the contrary will join his comrades, whose all is in the house, to extinguish the element that threatens to destroy. To this work he will cheer and animate all around him.

With the blessing of God, and the hearty co-operation of all in his defence, we cannot be conquered, or forced to submit to the savage tyranny of our foes. At a time like this, when all is at stake when the issues are life or death, all should be up and doing, firmly resolved "to do or die."

For liberty, right, freedom and independence our fathers struggled for seven long years with the mightiest nation of the earth. Trusting their cause into the hands of all wise Providence, who ever lends a helping hand to those who first help themselves, and all the time nerving each other with assurances of steadfast fidelity, they ultimately succeeded.—During this memorable struggle many things were done that General Washington the Father of his country did not approve; efforts were made to supercede him, and do him injustice, but in the darkest hours of the revolution, George Washington never used the language of despair, but appealed to God for his blessing, and spoke words of animation and cheer to his soldiers and all around him.

However much harm may have been done by rash men in the South in harrying and precipitating this revolution on the country, the faults of the abolitionists of the North are seven fold greater.—The citizens of the non slaveholding States had taken the whole Government exclusively into their own hands. They went off to themselves, and among themselves, and by themselves held their convention at a point near the confines of Canada, nominated and elected their own President and Vice President, and a large majority of Congress.

When requested to explain, they answered most insultingly, that eighteen millions of white people, were mightier than eight millions of white people, and four millions of slaves. They appointed their own cabinet, and called on the Governor of North Carolina to whip the sons of her sister States, alike interested and identified with ourselves. Before this struggle commenced many stout considerate hearts depicted the consequences, and plead manfully for compromise, for peace. Then from the North were heard the insulting words there must be "blood letting"—we are mightier than you.

This trial of strength the North under the lead of President Lincoln soon commenced, and has ever since continued, with the most flagrant and acknowledged violation of the very constitution, to maintain and uphold which they hypocritically pretend as the reason why they must slaughter our people and rob them of all they have, conquer them, and force them into territorial vassalage, the white and black race among us placed on terms of equality, and the Yankees lords over us all.

What Southern soul that does not swell at these truths—who can deceive himself so as for a moment to think that the South was most at fault in this, or as things have turned out, that any course of reasonable concession or conciliation, which the South, in honor, could have exercised, could have saved the South, and the common constitution too?

When we go into the past, we as honest men must look into both sides—and the man, who talks to his Southern friends, finds fault with his own Southern Government and Southern rulers, and fails to point out and discuss the errors and faults of Lincoln and his comrades in blood and tyrany does himself and his country quite injustice. The matters herein alluded to, and many others of equal enormity and threatening on the part of the North he should mention with firmness and solemnity, and when he finds fault with others for not having done more for peace, which every Southern honest man so much wishes, and so devoutly prays for, he ought in justice to truth and in solemn regard for it, also to mention, that the Line in majority of the North, in both their last Congresses, and in their late Presidential Convention too, have solemnly declared that they will have no conference or commission with us for peace—that they will be satisfied with nothing short of subjugation or submission. They declare they will not treat with us for peace. They want no peace with us. If they did how soon could they have it by withdrawing their armies from our soil, and commanding them no longer to destroy our property, or take the lives of our people. Lincoln and his comrades do not fight for the old constitution, because this they have destroyed and trampled under their feet. They fight for our conquest and degradation. And with them there is now evidently no peace for us, until by a united and earnest, determined and unflinching defence, we shall be able to show President Lincoln and his friends, that the whole South is terribly in earnest—and that all trusting in the mercy of the great ruler of the Universe, are most solemnly resolved, 'live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish,' to stand by their own country as long as our brave sons shall be blessed with the success, that in the past hath been allowed to them, or shall be moved with that living inspiring spirit, with which their souls are filled never to fill a coward's grave.

We are for peace, and yet we are for struggling for our existence as a free people, until Lincoln and our deadly foes are willing to hear us on the subject of peace—we are heartily in earnest for peace—and so we are for justice, right, equality and independence.

We are solemnly in earnest for peace, but we are opposed to subjugation, or submission, which under Lincoln's proclamation is no better. We are for declaring on all occasions our desire for peace, but at the same time we feel determined to be free, and fight for the rights of freemen, until those who fight us, are at least willing to hear us on other terms than our utter destruction and degradation and a cowardly and dishonorable submission to slavery. We confess as much as we want peace, we are not for it on these terms.

We give our ready assent to the proposition that we are not going to have peace by fighting alone. But it is equally true that we are not going to have peace by negotiation until Lincoln shall either withdraw his forces, or be heard to say that he is willing to negotiate for peace on other terms than those which he proposes, and is endeavoring to enforce with the sword and his cannon. God helping us we can and will have peace and independence, and if on this we firmly and unitedly agree, passing by all desponding croaking, we shall the sooner have peace and independence.

Those who speculate on our universal anxiety for peace, to get into place, are doing the same thing, that they did, who assured the people that secession would be bloodless. They throw the apple of discord where it should have no place. They distract and divide the energies of the people. They endanger the public peace where the fullest union and harmony so needful should prevail. They distract and divide the public mind, for their own promotion.

We envy not the heart or the soul of the man, who would have this war and this bloodshed continued one moment longer than is absolutely necessary, and we have as little respect for the man, who would designedly mislead the public mind by false and flattering hopes of peace, and maliciously exciting it against others who are exerting their whole energies for their country and for peace. We must have at least the respect of our enemies before they will treat with us for peace, or any thing else. Common experience among mankind teaches that the Yankees will not have respect for us or abandon their hopes of our conquest, while they can learn that we are divided and distracted among ourselves. We cannot make our foes kind to us, or love us, but we can make them *respect us*. This we can only do by a bold and united front, by pulling a strong pull, and a pull altogether, thereby satisfying them that we cannot be conquered.

The Yankees have territory, people and wealth enough to make themselves a great nation. The people of the South have the same. All other things out of view, why shall not the Confederate States with a territory of nine hundred thousand square miles, and a federal population of twelve millions of people, be allowed to have their own Government and live to themselves? What right has the North or the world to complain of this? They say they are greater than we. If so, then the separation can do no harm to them. Is it not far better that we should separate and be at peace, than attempt to live together, or to keep up this terrible slaughter & inhuman butchery? This the North is beginning to see, and if we unitedly and energetically continue to maintain our position, and fall not out by the way, they will soon more rapidly and generally see. If we shall continue to be blessed with the victories that have for this year been showered upon our army we shall soon have quiet and peace. The people of the North will soon make Lincoln and his cabinet withdraw his piratical invaders and murderers. They will be forced to see by the united popular sentiment of both sections that separation and peace are decidedly better for both, and in these is the only safety for both.

There will be no difficulty in settling the line of separation. The Confederate States are no invaders. They will coerce no State to go with them. They will give a fair vote to the people of Kentucky and Missouri. If they prefer to unite themselves with the Yankees, they will certainly be allowed this honor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

☞ Pitt county.

For the Senate,
Dr. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the House of Commons,
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
77—te. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1884. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 81—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 18, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
May 16. 6—w3m. WM. A. DUKE.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. (SEAL.)

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.
A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.
July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

WANTED--
A COPYING CLERK.
Apply to
CAPT. J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.,
Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C.
July 23, 1864. 79—3t.

$75.000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cloths and Cassimeres, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public, they will be cut and sold in patterns.

Also, French Corsetts,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.
July 20, 1864. 76—6t.

Surgical Instruments.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED Surgical instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.
July 20, 1864. 76—6t.

LOST,

BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND WEST GATES OF the Capital square, a GOLD BUTTON. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Express office.
July 22, 1864. 78—4t.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weighed.

W. A. THOMPSON.
July 20, 1864. 78—td.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Sprunll. For circular address
REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE
Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELEANY,
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INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
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The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court:—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richord Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	30 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro' Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Teagman,	Zac J Pruitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Dan D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt O H Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 13th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 40th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 3d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 46th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 38th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S V Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offutt of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 27, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Wounded and Disabled Soldiers---Why they should Stand by the Confederacy.

If there is one class of persons more than another, that should stand by the Southern Confederacy to the bitter end—who should "never give up the ship"—that class are the wounded and disabled soldiers, now scattered broadcast throughout the Confederacy. Why do we say this? We say so, because this class of persons, more than any other, has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a failure to accomplish our independence. It is true our failure to achieve this grand consummation would entail ruin upon the whole length and breadth of the Confederacy—all would be involved, more or less, in the vortex of destruction. But the lapse of time and the mulations and changes of government would consign the deeds of many surviving rebels into comparative forgetfulness, and eventually it might scarcely be known that one was a rebel, unless he carried a perpetual reminder about his person.

But the soldier, who has been so unfortunate as to lose a limb—an arm, a leg, or even a finger—or whose face or person has been disfigured by wounds—or who is lame, in consequence of wounds—we say, the soldier who has thus been unfortunate is the last man who should favor a return to the old Union. He has received an honorable wound in defence of the liberties and independence of his country—he has acted the patriot, and if we succeed in our great undertaking, his memory will be embalmed in the hearts of a grateful people and his name will descend to posterity as one of the heroes in the great struggle for Southern independedcé and nationality. But if we fail, his wound will become a living perpetual reproach to him and his children. As he goes along on his crutches, or goes limping with the aid of his staff, the finger of scorn will be pointed at him and some remark like this would be made: 'There goes a miserable rebel, who tried to subvert the Government and destroy the Union. It is a pity he was not killed. He ought to be hung now for his treason.'

We wish to say to this class of persons now in the various hospitals, and wherever they may be in the State, that the pending contest for Governor between Z. B. Vance and W. W. Holden has a great deal more to do with the decisive contest between the North and the South than most people imagine. Gov. Vance will accept nothing short of the establishment of our independence. Mr. Holden says he will accept the next best thing to independence, if that is not attainable.

The Yankee people and the Yankee Government are looking forward to the issue of this contest between the rival candidates with intense interest.—If Gov. Vance is elected, they will conclude that the people of North Carolina have no sympathy with the North, desires no affiliation with the Yankee race and are determined to fight on until the goal of independence shall have been reached. Thus they will be disposed towards peace, and an additional agreement will be furnished, that our subjugation is a moral impossibility—and that the better plan will be to let us "depart in peace."

But if so great a calamity should befall us, as the election of Mr. Holden, the Yankees will look upon the result as a great Northern victory—it will be so claimed by the Northern newspapers. The effect of Holden's election would be more disastrous to the Southern cause than the defeat of Gen. Hood's army at Atlanta—it would demoralize a large portion of the North Carolina soldiers in the field, and it would beget a still worse state of demoralization at home. We are very fearful that it would produce civil war in the State, with all the horrors incident to civil strife. We do not say that such a result ought to follow Mr. Holden's election—we are merely giving our honest views and convictions.

Let no soldier disgrace his wounds—that should be an honor to him and his children—by voting for W. W. Holden. Go to the polls like a freeman—and none so well entitled to be called freemen as soldiers, who have done their duty—and vote for your brother soldier, Z. B. Vance. He is your friend. He has clothed and fed you, and will stand by you till the last.

"Have we a Free Ballot?"

The *Progress* asks this question, and then attempts to show that Gov. Vance and his friends would interfere with the freedom of the approaching election. This is not true; the false clamor is raised for political effect, and in order to screen the efforts certain of Mr. HOLDEN'S friends are making to prevent the friends of Gov. Vance from voting in the Western counties. It is well known that in several of these counties the tories and deserters have sworn that they intended to take forcible possession of the polls on the day of the election, and permit none but Holden men to vote. In consequence of these threats, we have been written to to urge Gov. Vance to see to it that loyal citizens are protected in their right of suffrage. Gov. Vance has been written to on this subject, and urged to call out the Militia in certain counties, in order to prevent the execution of this threat on the part if Mr. Holden's friends.—If we are to have a "free ballot" on the day of election, it will be because these peculiar friends of Mr. Holden will be unable to effectuate their purpose.

When and where has any friend of Gov. Vance threatened to take possession of the polls and prevent persons entitled to suffrage to vote as they please? Has any friend of Gov. Vance, either in the army or out of it, ever said that none but Vance men should vote? Say, Mr. *Progress*—answer this question, and if any such declaration has been made, let the public know by whom. If not, then cease your senseless twaddle about a 'free ballot.' Cease your miserable clap-trap and humbuggery, intended to deceive and mislead the honest masses.

Suppese the act of Congress suspending the Habeas Corpus does expire by its own limitation on the first day of August, what has this to do with the election, or the right of suffrage? Does that act say that if any man votes for Mr. Holden he shall be arrested and not have the benefit of the writ? You have not said so, in terms, but you, as well as Mr. Holden, have insinuated as much. A cause must be desperate indeed, that has to be sustained by such degraded and contemptible means. And even if Mr. Holden should be elected, how barren would be his victory, secured as it would be, at a sacrifice of every honorable and manly principle—secured by fraud, deception, trickery, and low cunning.

Another Change of Color.

Holden first printed his tickets on *white* paper, as an emblem of peace—then he printed a lot on *buff* paper, by way of an attempt to counterfeit the color of the Vance tickets:—but finding that the counterfeit could be easily detected, he has finally printed a lot on *orange chrome yellow* paper, by way of making his counterfeit approximate the *true* color more closely. But he is completely fooled again—the counterfeit won't pass muster—he who runs may see at a glance the difference between the *orange chrome* and the *pale chrome yellow*—which latter is the color of the Vance ticket. The Holden ticket is a darker and deeper color than the Vance ticket; which is a *light pale chrome yellow*.

We had no intention of saying anything about the color of tickets, and would not have done so, but for the contemptible tricks that Holden is endeavoring to palm off on the people. He first attempted to make it a crime, not less than a capital felony, because Gov. Vance's tickets were not printed on *white* paper. He then perpetrated the same crime he charged upon others by changing the color of his tickets from *white* to *buff*—and lastly changed them from *buff* to a *deep chrome yellow*. It is all right for Mr. Holden to print *his* tickets on *three* different colors—but because we have printed Gov. Vance's tickets of *one color*, the crime is unpardonable, and can be atoned for only in purgatory, or a worse place.

Let it be known, then, at the ballot-box, that he who votes a *light chrome yellow* ticket, votes for Z. B. Vance—and that he who votes a *deep chrome yellow* ticket votes for W. W. Holden.

We do not deny to any citizen the privilege to vote for whom he pleases, or the kind of ticket he pleases, whether white, buff, light chrome yellow, deep chrome yellow, blue, red, orange—in a word, any one of the seven colors, or any modification of either—or whether it be folded, or "rolled up," or "spread open." But, at the same time, we think it is much more creditable to a free citizen, to go to the polls and vote an *open ticket*. Whatever may be thought of any one who may vote for Holden, no one will kill him or hurt him for the act. If any one is so deluded as honestly to desire to vote for the great *secession agitator*, by all means let him have a Holden ticket, and let him *fold it up*, and vote it. We feel confident he will regret it in after years, and deplore his inability to recall it. But let every one vote for Holden that wishes.

☞ Some one writing from Henderson county to the Editor of the *Standard*, does us very gross injustice. He denies our conservatism, because we would not go into a convention composed of such men as A. H. Jones, Sebe Fetherston, and and others of the same stripe that nominated Logan for Congress.—God forbid we should ever be found in such company. This man Jones,—one of the leading men in that convention—was captured in a tory camp in Tennessee, while endeavoring to raise a command in order to make a raid into some of the Western counties. In order to save his property, (which under our laws was lisble to sequestration,) he was permitted to volunteer in one of our regiments. He is now in one of our hospitals in Richmond, and, according to the Hendersonville *Times*, has been writing treasonable letters to various persons in Henderson and Transylvania counties. He is a candidate for the Legislature, to represent the above counties in the next Legislature. Mr. Holden has published his (Jones') card in the *Standard*, and endorses him as one of "the straitest sect."

The writer next says, we "associated with, if we did not encourage a detail and others of the destructives, who interrupted and abused old men for voting the Conservative ticket." This is simply false. We do not believe that old men, or anybody else, were "interrupted or abused for voting the conservative ticket." We were a Conservative candidate, and we would hardly have been guilty of interfering with or abusing our own friends.

The writer says, that we appointed the 'County Military Board to make details of farmers, mechanics, and to say, in general, who should go and who should not go into Confederate service in this (Henderson) county.' The County Enrolling Officer (Lt. Sawyer), we feel confident, will do us the justice to say, that this statement is not true. It is true we were consulted, and we recommended the names of several gentlemen, but we did not assume to dictate or to interfere in any way with the appointment of the Board. We feel sure that the farmers and mechanics of Henderson and Transylvania will do us the justice to say that we did all in our power to secure liberal details, without reference to party. If we failed to secure details in particular instances the fault was not ours—the applications were disapproved of by the Enrolling Officer, or the Commandant, or Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, in cases of appeal.

If the Board have acted with partiality, or illegally in trying to conscribe the tax-collector of Henderson, what have we to do with it? This is evidence, we suppose, that, we have abandoned the Conservative party and 'gone over' to the Destructives! This is about as sound reasoning and as good logic as the Holdenite Secessionists are capable of.

We advise friend 'J' to attend to his business and not write for the newspapers, unless he has something to write about, and then always *stick to the truth*. We have done no wrong, as we are aware of, to any man in Henderson county—we are a friend to that county and its people, and we cannot understand why we should be thus assailed.

EXTRACTS.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman in Cherokee county, writing to the Asheville *News*, under date of July 8th, says—

"All quiet on the border in this direction. Col. Thomas is distributing his troops along the line bordering on Cherokee, Macon and Jackson, in such manner as will, I think, check the advance of the marauders and tories throughout the mountains to the settlements.

"Gov. Vance will carry the day in this section.—Capt. Holden is in the back ground, and those who are for him are ashamed to speak out."

A letter from one of the best informed men in Haywood county, says—

"Gov. Vance will carry the county by a good majority."

☞ What has W. W. Holden done for the soldier, except to get him in trouble? He has caused hundreds to desert and to be shot; who, if they had not, in an evil hour, read his croaking disaffected sheet, would have lived to be loved and honored by family and friends, long after this cruel war is over. Mr. Holden pretends, *by words*, to be the soldier's friend; but where are his *deeds*? Judging by the effect his course has had, he is the soldier's worst enemy. He has labored, in order to advance his own personal ends, to create jealousies between the privates and their officers, thus causing insubordination in the army, and many troubles that are known to have grown out of the teachings of the *Standard*. If Mr. Holden were a true friend to the soldier and the cause of the Confederacy, he would teach the private soldier to love, respect, and obey his officers, instead of trying to make him believe, as he has a thousand times in the *Standard*, that his officers are cruel tyrants and worthy af nothing but hate and revenge. The course of Mr. Holden, in this behalf, might with great propriety be shown up at much greater length. But we are two much disgusted to prosecute the subject farther.

From the Confederate.

THE PROGRESS WITNESS.

A short time since the *Progress* introduced a witness, to prove that Gov. Vance did make use of the words "fight till hell freezes over," and who says *he heard him*. Now it turns out that the fellow was a deserter—had not been with his company since last October, and that he was not present, even, when the Governor made his speech before Cook's brigade, as he alleges. Let the *Progress* read the following certificate from this fellow's commanding officer, and we think even *he* will repudiate his own witness. Is this a specimen of the witnesses of the *Progress* and *Standard*? We doubt that it is—and a very fair specimen. Read the following *sockdologer*:

BATTLE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG,
July 14th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few weeks ago an article appeared in the daily *Progress*, charging Gov. Vance with having in his speech to Cook's brigade last winter, made use of the following expression, or some near it: "He wanted us to fight the Yankees until hell froze over, and until it was so full of them that their heels stuck out of the windows." I denied that some week or two ago through the *Confederate*, over the signature of "DAN," and called on the Editor of the *Progress* for the proof—promising to give my own name and the evidence, when he gave his. The *Progress* a morning or two afterwards gave W. A. Hanser, from Forsythe county, a member of the 48th N. C. T., *a highly respectable gentleman*, and no doubt, a man of veracity, although he (the editor,) did not know anything about him. I then came out in a card over my own signature, and gave J. F. Webster, of Chatham county, and a member of the 48th, as evidence that no such remark was made by the Governor. Now, as I have returned to the regiment, I will give the *Progress* man and Mr. Holden's friends generally, an idea of the character of the man who was *sick and wounded* in the hospital at Raleigh, and who was present and heard Gov. Vance make use of the expression alluded to—and as Mr. Pennington asked the jury to hear him, I will now, by your permission, gentlemen of the jury, introduce Lt. H. N. Chitty, commanding company K, 48th N. C. T., of which W. A. Hansre is a member, who had furnished me the following certificate:

BATTLE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
July 14th, 1864.

Certificate as to the character of W. A. Hauser, of Forsythe county.

I hereby certify that W. A. Hauser, of Forsythe county, joined co K, 48th Regt. N. C. T., in March, 1862, that he remained with the company until the latter part of the following May, when he deserted, and was brought back to his company under guard about the fourth of July of the same year. Was by the leniency of his Colonel, released from arrest and assigned to duty with his company. In October following he was furloughed home for thirty days—overstayed his time and was again brought back to his regiment under guard the latter part of April, 1863. He was with the regiment until the 14th of October, 1863, and was reported wounded in the fight at Bristow Station on that day—since that time I have had no positive information as to his whereabouts up to this date, (July 14th, 1863) except a notice of his discharge from the hospital in Raleigh about the first of last June. He is reported absent without leave, and has been so reported for several months. He was a fellow deserter, and bosom friend of T. W. Dial, who was shot last winter for desertion.

H. N. CHITTY,
1st Lt. Comm'dg Co. K, 48th N. C. T.

P. S. Any information as to the whereabouts of W. A. Hauser, from ANY SOURCE whatever, will not only be thankfully received, but in addition to that $30 new issue Confederate money will be paid for his arrest or confinement in military prison or county jail, so that he can be returned to his company.

H. N. CHITTY, Lt. Comm'dg.

Now gentlemen of the jury after I have proven the character of the *Progress*, principal witness, (he must have been his *best*—for the other one quoted in the same paper was afraid to give his name least he should suffer punishment after he returned to his regiment,) I ask, is it necessary for me to bring in further testimony? Notice if you please that Mr. Hauser says he *heard* the Governor's speech which was made on the 29th of March, 1861, although he left the regiment the 14th of October, 1863, and was not heard from until the 1st of June, 1864, when notice of his discharge from the hospital in Raleigh was received, and that is the place where he gave in his evidence.

Here I will hold up for a day or two, when I will write again, and give you further evidence, if you think it necessary. Please ask the *Conservative* to copy this letter, and request the *Progress* and *Standard* to do the same, as a special favor.

Yours respectfully,
H. W. AYER,
Co. C, 48th N. C. T.

"YANKEE TRICKS."

An unknown friend sends us a slip filled with Holden tickets printed on buff paper, and written on its back "Yankee Tricks." This slip was printed at the *Standard* office, as we are prepared to swear from our knowledge of Holden's type. But it is headed "Progress Extra!" What does this mean? Holden has been assailing Gov. Vance for having his tickets printed on colored paper, and has been boasting that he used only white. Look at the low deception of this thing. Holden boasts of printing his tickets all on white paper, but prints some on colored and hands them over to Pennington that the poor lackey may do the dirty work of distributing them as his own. On this slip there is not even a circular, and it is beyond doubt a further fraud on the Postoffice Department to distribute them as an "Extra Progress."—*State Journal.*

Snicker's Ferry, where the Yankee forces crossed the Shenandoah, and where they were defeated and compelled to recross the river on Monday last, is in Frederick county, 156 miles from Richmond. Snickersville, which, from a similiarity of name, may be supposed to have been the scene of the fight, is in the western part of Loudon county, and advantageously situated at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountain. A good turnpike from Winchester to Alexandria passes through it, and intersepts at the former place with one from Washington to Winchester, which passes through Leesburg. It was by one of these roads, doubtless, that the enemy expected to advance and strike our forces in the rear, but the movement was happily anticipated. Hunter has again come to grief, and would save his future reputation by resigning his commission.

For the Conservative.

GOVERNOR?

"Look, before you leap," at the ballot box,
For Billy Holden is a cunning fox;
He's *smart*, 'tis true, yet nothing but a man—
Vance will *make* peace as soon as Billy can.
Billy's ambition is the "chair of State;"
Whatever be his bleeding country's fate,
So he is Governor, it matters not;
On either side he'll play the patriot.
The "dear people" he seems to love so well,
(*How* well, time and futurity will tell)
May vote for him, alas! to their sorrow—
Exchange *bad* to day for worse to morrow.
He charms you with his Siren song of Peace,
Swears that from debt and war he'll soon release
The "dear people," and from the gloom of night
Lead you at once into a world of light.
Ha! so the Fox once got the Crane to draw
A bone (as he pretended) from his maw;
No sooner was the Crane's long neck within
Old Reynard's jaws, than with a joyous grin
He snapps it off, then to the body said,
"I'll eat you now that I've swallowed your head.
Peace is the bone, Billy says you can draw
As soon as you elect him Governor.
Trust him! the peace you'll get, to your sorrow,
Will turn to bloodier war to-morrow.
Once safe in the "chair of State," with a swell,
He'll say "my dear people," may go to h——l.
Your province is to obey, *mine* to rule;
Come on with the "Dogs of War," "Here's your mule."
Or perchance 'twould please his Ex, far better,
His Southern foes in chains to fetter.
With this intent, whom would he send on
To treat with old Abe? Why the rascal John.
Then here they'd come, like a swarm of bees,
With their "down, rebels, down, down, on your knees."
And *such* peace you'd have, such glorious peace,
Aye! peace like the peace of the Fox and the Geese.
New Orleans, Newbern, Norfolk, Tennessee—
Can you tell what kind of peace it would be?
Yea! the wolves would spare neither Goats nor Sheep,
And your property you hope so safe to keep
Would vanish from your sight like morning dew;
For the Goats, alas! would be far too few
To satisfy half the wolves that would come;
For *all* of course would be bound to have some.
Your houses sack'd, your daughters ravished,
The labor of years on Yankees lavished.
Beware! and think what Billy's peace would be,
Beware! and vote for Vance and Liberty.

"OLD GRIMES."

GOLDSTON P. O, CHATHAM CO., N. C.

KIRK CAPTURED.

We are glad to learn on what we think reliable authority, that this notorious scoundrel and hen roost robber has been captured and placed in "durance vile," Kirk, according to the information obtained, was taken by a portion of Morgan's command in Taylorsville, Tennessee, who have been on the trail of his plundering band some time.

The information was received from a member of Col. Wm. H. Thomas' legion, who was on Provost Guard duty in Abingdon, Va., at the time of his incarceration, and who, as he states, had the pleasure of binding him hand and foot.

Though this may in part relieve the fears of the people of the West, they must remember that there are still a large number of tories and deserters prowling through the country, who, at any moment will inflict injury upon the loyal citizen, and for safety, must exercise vigilance and be prepared for every emergency in the case of a raid.

There are now three notorious characters imprisin Abingdon—Kirk, Fry and King.—*Iredell Express.*

JOHNSTON, FORREST AND S. D. LEE.

The friends of Johnston complain that Forrest and Lee have not been sent to cut Sherman's lines of communications to do for Johnston what he had ample force to do for himself, and to take care of and save his army. Wheeler's large and splendid cavalry force would long since have cut those lines of communication had they been ordered to do so—But General Johnston is one of those singular overwise men whose comprehensive, intellectual vision and great foresight sees all the dangers, all the chances of failure, all the difficulties ahead, and who will never go forward as long as there is a single obstacle in his way, or a single chance of failure. His wisdom and great accomplishment as a scientific soldier paralizes his action. He is ever standing still, with folded arms, as during the seige of Vicksburg, or retreating, as from Manassas, Yorktown and Dalton. He will never risk a battle until every possible advantage exists on his side; every possible disadvantage on the side of the enemy. Such overwise, apprehensive men are rare in public life, for wholly wanting confidence in themselves, they seldom win the confidence of others. In private life, they are more common; and hence we find that bold, daring, enterprising men, of mean capacity and little learning, much oftener succeed in business than the meditative, the learned, and the wise.

In fact, however Lee and Forrest have all the while been fighting Johnston's battles, and saving his army from annihilation. But for their splendid achievements in defeating and driving back, with terrible loss, the large reinforcements on their way to join Sherman, he (Johnston) would have long since had much of his supplies cut off, and been overwhelmed by superior numbers.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

ENCOURAGING FROM KENTUCKY.

We learn from Chaplain Cameron, of Gen. Morgan's command, who accompanied the recent expedition into Kentucky, (and who bore, according to official report, a very gallant part in the campaign) that throughout the section traversed by our cavalry, indications of a disposition and readiness of the people to raise the standard of open resistance to the Federal power whenever a Confederate army within their borders gives them assurance of permanent support, were apparent to a most gratifying extent. Our informant is convinced by what he saw of the disposition of the people of Kentucky that the late proclamation of Lincoln, establishing martial law over the State, was occasioned by no idle apprehensions on the part of the Federal Administration.

The success of Gen. Morgan's expedition is not confined to immediate military results in the form of the protection to the salt works of Virginia, spoils, etc., but extends to the moral profit, always derived from an opportune display of the vitality of our forces at a time when the enemy assures the world of our debility, and proclaims we are on our last legs. In an exclusively military point of view, the expedition was admirably conceived, and brilliantly executed. The defence of the salt works of Virginia by threatening Louisville, Kentucky, was masterly strategy on the part of Gen. Morgan, and adds another leaf to his many laurels. The return of two hundred of his command, who were cut off from the main body in Kentucky, and who succeeded in making their way to Gen. Forrest just in time to reinforce him in the recent engagement at Tupelo, 'being the next best thing they could do,' reduces Gen. Morgan's loss in the whole campaign to insignificance, contrasted with the very important results he has achieved.—*Enquirer.*

GEN. HOOD'S OPINION OF GOV. VANCE.

Last September, we were a passenger in the coach with Gen. Hood, from Petersburg to Salisbury.—While stopping at the depot in Raleigh, the subject of Gov. Vance's administration was incidently discussed between Gen. Hood and officers of his staff, in our presence. Gen. Hood expressed his admiration of Gov. Vance's administration of public affairs, in high terms of approval, and said, if he could spare the time, he would stop and pay his respects to the Governor.—*Iredell Express.*

Gen. John B. Hood is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1831. He is a little over 33 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1853. He was a lieutenant in the U. S. Army in 1861. He served in the Peninsula, during the first year of the war under Gen. Magruder, and was a Colonel prior to 1862. He became a Brigadier General in March 1862. After the battle of Chicamauga he was made a Lieutenant General,

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 26.

A Captain and sixty of the 162d New York Regiment just from New Orleans, were captured last night upon their landing near Deep Bottom, below Chaffin's Bluff.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS, July 26.

Secretary of War:

Early states that he attacked Maj. Gen. Crook on the 24th, on the old battle field of Kearnstown, completely routing him and pursued him five miles beyond Winchester, when he was compelled to halt from exhaustion of his men, they having marched 25 miles that day. The pursuit was continued by cavalry. Among the prisoners captured are Gen. Mulligan, mortally wounded, Brig. Gen. Lilly, and other officers. The men captured on the 20th were recovered. The strength of the enemy is stated to have been 15,000 infantry besides cavalry, under Gen. Averill.

(Signed) R. E. EWELL.

From New Orleans

CLINTON, July 26.

The enemy have withdrawn nearly all of their garrison from Baton Rouge. Seventy of their men destroyed at one time.

New Orleans papers of the 23d received. The free negro Convention adopted a constitution by a vote of 65 to 100.

Gold 350. Cotton 165.

Banks has issued an order that no gold shall be sold unless first deposited in the United States Treasury.

Two more district Judges in New Orleans have resigned in consequence of Judge Handle's removal for his decision on the negro question.

DIED,

Of Typhoid fever, at his residence, near Jackson, Miss., in the 54th year of his age, Mr. JOHN W. BODDIE. He was born in the county of Nash, and on attaining manhood he removed to Mississippi, and engaged in the business of farming which he constantly pursued 'till his death. He was devoted to rural life, and surrounded himself with fine and rare specimens of the brute creation. He gave much time to reading solid and choice works, and was one of the most skilful, scientific, and successful farmers of the South. He was kind to his slaves and careful of their comforts; sincere, honorable and candid in all his relations of life.

Though leading the life of a batchelor, his house, for years past, has been cheered by the presence of his kindred. Surrounded by every kindness which an affectionate brother and his devoted family could administer, he went down, without pain, to wearied nature's long rest, and lies buried in the cemetery at Jackson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26, 1864.

NOTICE! DETAILED MEN!!

UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE COMMANDant of this Post, detailed employees of the Quartermaster's Department, now residents of this county, will vote for Governor, members of the Legislature, &c., AT MY OFFICE. The polls will be opened July 28th, by three free-holders under my direction. Those in the country embraced under the above head are permitted to leave their work and come to town for this purpose:

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain and Post Quartermaster.

s2—2t.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
C. S. Depository.

s2—tf.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bloody Chills, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 4,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $2 a box. For $33 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS,
Goldsboro', N C.

July 25th, 1864. s2—d&wlm.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING on the 1st of September. White person preferred. Apply to

MRS. H. W. MILLER.

July 26th, 1864. s1—2t.

North Carolina Bank Notes Wanted.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY ANOTHER lot of $2,000—Notes on North Carolina Banks.—Parties wishing to sell will please call on

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.

July 26th 1864. s1—2t.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 78—tf